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The War in the United States of America.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In contemplating the deplorable condition of the American people, we look in vain for a solution of the mighty evil which has befallen them. Their present aspect presents a picture upon which the world gazes with unaffected sorrow and regret. To behold a noble temple of liberty, adorned with *genius* perfected with arts and sciences, crumbling to dust—to contemplate intelligent and enterprising millions rushing from the security and contentment of remunerative industrial vocations and plunging into the horrors of civil war—spreading devastation and ruin upon a country whose extent embraces every variety of climate, and whose soil is as mines of pure gold—is sufficient to affect the most obdurate heart.

History furnishes no parallel to the rapid progress of the United States. The thirteen old States that struggled together for their Independence have gained a position only equalled by their younger sisters, who have arisen from the wilderness to vie with them in agricultural wealth and commercial importance. It requires a stretch of imagination to realize—to comprehend—all that the American people have done in the life time of a century. History of national wealth and grandeur does not point to a more remarkable development of greatness than has been practically exhibited by them in so short a period for the world's inspection and admiration.

What is the object to be gained by so great a sacrifice as Secession? What can two, or even seven States, accomplish out of the pale of the great American Union? How are they going to better their condition, perpetuate their Independence, and obtain the peace and prosperity they enjoyed under the flag of their common country. Had the South grievances to adjust, infringements to correct, she should have held on to the "broad stripes and bright stars," should have clung to the *whole* Union as the only ark of safety, and fought for equal liberty and for protection and property-rights under the Constitution; and when their object had been established, peace, prosperity, and a self-sustaining democratic government would still have been theirs.

What should a State not sacrifice rather than become an isolated and petty commonwealth, stripped of that importance which maintains position and commands respect. South Carolina—or any other Seceding State—would have exhibited the spirit of Seventy-six and the wisdom of the nineteenth century, to have resisted with the life's blood of her last citizen, any effort to force her from the Union. In America there is no good equal to the *whole* Union, no evil so great as disunion.

The ambition of great but bad men, has often clogged the wheels of progress and sent the times retrograding. The idea of dissolving the Union of the States must have originated in a maddened brain, and have been warmed into vitality by black-hearted traitors. The blood of the people is now demanded to fatten the Secession infant into a monster tyrant.

To conquer a peace, subjugate a part of a democratic republic; to reunite the people in feeling and in spirit great armies have been collected, great battles will be fought, commerce will be destroyed and internal and domestic interests sink into poverty and neglect. Can the sword—so powerful to destroy—save America? Does not an appeal to arms only widen the gulf between sections and make more bitter and hostile the flaming prejudices which have dethroned reason and excited the baser passions of men? Will not the result of a civil war so desperately waged inaugurate an eternal separation of sections forming two distinct governments or confederacies?

It appears that the name of Washington with its clustering glories and ennobling memories has lost its patriotic inspiration; that the counsel of Clay and Webster, so full of noble admonition and patriotic precepts, has vanished like the morning mist, and that the star of hope which shed such a happy brightness upon the waters, the valleys and extended plains of Columbia, has gone down in gloom and blood. Is there no reason in the present generation? Has man forgotten his obligations to his fellow-man and ceased to remember the momentous responsibilities—allied to the destiny of future ages—entrusted to his charge? Can

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The Government of the United States should be preserved in its original form, let the sacrifice—or apparent sacrifice—be what it may. Blood cannot save the Union, or if saved by the bayonet, the wounds will never heal so long as passion holds empire in the human breast. Could England and France, in alliance with other nations, cause the present difficulties to be adjusted, the record of that event upon the page of history would be one of the most glorious and ennobling victories ever achieved by mankind since the history of the world began. It would be a triumph of reason over passion—of intelligence over ignorance—of mercy over cruelty and of peace over war; and when Europe sanctions a division and severance of the Great American Republic she strikes a blow at her own liberties.

A WESTERN-VIRGINIAN.

Latest European News.

The London *Times* has a bitter and sarcastic article on the battle of Bull Run. It says doubts must now arise that the Southern nut is too hard to crack, and fears that the question of blockade in America may involve England in difficult complication.

On the last day's session of Parliament, Lord Palmerston expressed his views, and said if the blockade fleet should allow any vessel to enter a blockaded port on payment of duties, from that moment the blockade was raised. A belligerent may seal up a port, but when he lets a single vessel in, his right is gone.

The London *Herald* says that Napoleon, on the receipt of the news of the North's defeat at the Battle of Bull Run, resolved to recognize the Southern Confederacy. This is doubtful and unconfirmed.

The London Shipping *Gazette* complains of the blockading force, and points to the risk of a collision with maritime powers. Other journals speak of the same danger.

A HEROINE.—The following account of the heroic conduct of a woman in saving the life of a girl on the Irish Coast has been forwarded for the consideration of the National Lifeboat Institution, by its Wicklow branch, where that society has an excellent lifeboat establishment. Mrs. Brownrigg, wife of the rector, whose daughter witnessed the woman's noble services, states that on Monday, the 1st inst., the girl, who was bathing suddenly disappeared. E. Byrne, who was at the time at some distance from the scene of danger, without a moment's hesitation, rushed to the spot, tied a rope round her waist, the end of which she gave another woman to hold, and with all her clothes on, dashed in, and diving, found the body of the girl at the bottom. Seizing her by the hair, Byrne providentially succeeded in bringing her to land before the vital spark had fled. This is the third life which this brave woman has saved, but whose services have never been previously made public.—*English Paper*.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Friday Morning, Sept. 23, 1861.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency Judge.

The bill relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency has been printed. It is a lengthy document, as in its nature such a bill must be; so we defer to another occasion any minute examination into its provisions,—many of which, no doubt, are valuable. For the present we shall confine ourselves to that portion which authorizes the appointment of a Commissioner.

We find that this functionary is to be a Barrister, who is to be appointed when the Chief Justice thinks necessary, at a salary of £300 per annum; and that the Barrister may practice as a conveyancer, though in no other capacity. With respect to this provision, we feel obliged to say that we think the appointment of such a Commissioner is wholly unnecessary at the present time, and is likely to be so until a great increase takes place in our population. At present every thinking observer must feel satisfied that one judge should be able to discharge all the judicial business of a colony which does not contain 4000 inhabitants. What would be thought in England of the appointment of one judge to every 4000, or even 40,000 people? Any person who has frequented our courts cannot fail to see that waste of time is the leading feature in the conduct of legal business in this colony. In the mother country and in other colonies the courts sit at ten o'clock and continue the sitting till an advanced hour if the pressure of business require it. Counsel, attorneys, jureymen and witnesses must be in attendance; or if they fail they will be reprimanded or punished by the judge, who takes his seat punctually. Consequently business is done quietly, efficiently, and with dispatch. Whether we generally act in a similar manner here, we need not now enquire—we are now concerned merely with the want of dispatch—a want which all who have witnessed a case in our courts must confess. Cases which elsewhere would only occupy a few hours are spun out over as many days. The examination of a witness, the speech of a counsel, which might properly occupy an hour, takes day, perhaps two or three; and the case is concluded by the exhaustion, not of itself, but of every one whose lot it is to be concerned in the suit.

It is true that the appointment of a Commissioner is not to be made till the Chief Justice thinks it necessary; but we think the House would best serve the interests of their constituents were they to reserve to themselves the question of the necessity of such an appointment. If appointments in this colony were regulated solely by necessity, we should not now observe a population of 3000 or 4000 saddled with a staff of officials sufficient for a population of 30,000 or 40,000. Besides it must always be remembered that the tendency of an official is to say that he is over-worked. Every man must feel that the more he is compelled to do the more he can do. So we cannot but think that if the Chief Justice had the duties of Judge of the Bankruptcy Court to discharge in addition to his own, without the assistance of a Commissioner, he would have a very considerable portion of time at his own disposal; and the only observable change would be that the process of killing time would not be carried out in our Courts to that degree of perfection which has been hitherto attained. At a time when there is not sufficient money in the treasury to make a road from Victoria to its principal sea-port, or to keep the Public Hospital in a decent state, we hope the House of Assembly will pause before it throws away £300 a year in an appointment which we have hitherto tried to show was useless, and which, we think, we can also show to be positively mischievous.

It is stated in the bill that the Commissioner may still practice as a conveyancer. Then comes a provision which, though a "homage paid to virtue," means practically nothing—a provision that he is to do so "only so far as not to interfere with his official business." Now, if he wishes to act in such a way as not to interfere with official business, he certainly ought not to practice at all. Not that his official business would occupy any considerable portion of his time, but that his interests—nay, even his duties as counsel—would especially in a small community, surely come in collision with the higher duties of judge. What would be thought of an arrangement whereby a barrister was sometimes to act as counsel, sometimes as Chief Justice? This no doubt is a stronger illustration than the facts support. But the same defects, though not in the same degree, would exist in both arrangements. The Commissioner would have important and sometimes painful duties to discharge. Would he treat an old and good conveyancing client with the same rigid impartiality that would be administered to a stranger perhaps? Or to a person with whom he might recently have had a dispute in business? Would not the difficult duty of granting or refusing a certificate to a bankrupt be greatly complicated by such a combination of circumstances—by no means improbable where the population

is small? Would the mercantile community be satisfied? Or would they not say, that no man should be placed in a position where his interests conflict with his duties?

The practice in England, and, so far as we know, in other colonies, conclusively bears out our objections. We know of no instance where a Commissioner of Bankruptcy or Judge is allowed to act as barrister within the area of his jurisdiction. We know only of a few where he is allowed to practice even in places remote from it. The almost universal rule is that he shall not be allowed to do so at all. This rule applies *a fortiori*, in a colony where there are only four practicing barristers; for the gentleman appointed (no doubt a competent man possessed of a fair share of business) will find that every fourth person who comes before him judicially is a client; and that one in every four of his judicial acts concerns a matter with which he has already become acquainted in the course of his private business.

We may add that the salaries in this Colony are confessedly too small already; and yet it is now gravely proposed to extend this defect by the appointment of another underpaid official! And to appoint a badly paid Judge—almost without judicial occupation—with the strongest temptation to extend his conveyancing business and practice as counsel in every manner short of appearing in Court! This, in fact, would be practically the only limit to his business as counsel. Hence we should exhibit to our wondering neighbors on the Pacific, the phenomenon of a practicing Barrister and a Judge united in the same person.

THE STEEL PEN DISEASE.—Some of our readers will probably recollect a notice which appeared in the *Journal* last February, relative to a theory advanced by President Felton of Harvard that the debilitating, and sometimes paralytic, affections of the hand and arm experienced by those accustomed to write much, was attributable to the use of steel pens. Since the appearance of the notice in question there has been a good deal of speculation regarding the theory it described, and many practical tests of its reliability have been instituted. President Felton has received a great many letters proving the efficacy of resorting to the old goose quill in curing partial, and almost complete, paralysis of the hand and arm, caused by using steel pens. One instance is very remarkable. An eminent publisher in this city, some two years ago found himself unable to steady his hand to write. His hand and arm swelled so that was forced to employ an amanuensis; and such was his necessity, only at very brief intervals, until he happened to see a description of President Felton's theory in the *Journal*. He adopted the goose-quill instead of the steel pen, and in a month thereafter was able to do his own writing, which he continues to do without any trouble. It may save parties the risk of annoying President Felton with inquiries relative to the basis of his theory when we inform them that he has none to explain.—*Boston Journal*.

THE NEW YORK TIMES thus notices the death of a whale at Barnum's Museum: "One of the famous white whales has shuffled off his ichthyological coil, and is now sporting in that smooth sea where whalers come not, and the harpoon is not known. The survivor swims mournfully around the tank, feeling vainly among the miniature icebergs for his fishy fellow, and spouting his grief to the skies—or rather to the ceiling. One has gone to the bourn from which no fish was ever known to return, and, as whales have a slippery hold on life at the best, the survivor may soon follow. Those who wish to see a reduced representative of the fish that first did mouth the prophet, have no time to lose. In the meantime, Barnum mourns. Well he may. One of his whales is dead and he has a right to—blubber.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.—On Benson's ranch, at the lower ferry on the Mokelumne, is planted this year about half an acre of tobacco. It has grown splendidly and is cultivated with greater success in every particular than tobacco can be grown either in Virginia, Kentucky or Missouri. The gentleman who has attended to it informs us that it is in all respects superior to any tobacco he ever saw raised in Kentucky, where, as a tobacco planter, he had an experience of many years. The worm does not trouble the plant here. He found but one worm in the entire lot he is cultivating. We hope that in a few years California will produce her own supply of the fragrant weed, and perhaps have a surplus for exportation.—*Stockton Independent*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steam Engine for Sale.

A SPLENDID PORTABLE SCOTCH Steam Engine, fourteen-horse power, for sale by E. STAMP & CO., Wharf street.

Board of Delegates.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Delegates of the Fire Department will be held at the House of Deluge Engine Company THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for the Election of a Chief and Assistant Engineer, and to transact other business of importance. A punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President.

JAMES S. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

Money to Loan.

One \$2500 LOAN.
One \$1500 LOAN.
Two \$1000 LOAN, and \$500 to loan in small sums.

Apply to W. CULVERWELL,
tel81w Office cor. Langley and Yates Street.

DENTISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS IMPORTED the finest Mineral Teeth and Dental Materials that are to be found on the Pacific coast, and is ready to furnish sets or single teeth in the best style. Dentistry in all its branches will be attended to by DR. ZELNER, Office in the Drug Store, cor. Government and Yates street.

sel81m

Stores to Let.

THE LARGE STORE ON YATES street at present occupied by Mr. F. M. Backus as an auction Room.

—ALSO—

THE OFFICES at present occupied by Messrs. Henderson & Barnaby, on Wharf street.

Possession given on the 15th of next month.

For terms apply to HENRY RHODES,

Victoria, Sept 18, 1861.

tel81m

J. FRAUNTHAL & CO.,

Yates Street, next to Wharf.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public in general that they have just opened a New Stock of Merchandise, consisting of Clothing, Dry Goods, Blankets, Boots and Shoes, and a General Assortment of Yankee Novelties, suitable for Indian trade, which we offer for sale at low prices for Cash—Wholesale and Retail.

sel81m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

MONDAY, Sept. 23d, 1861,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.

AT SALESROOM ON WHARF STREET,

17 bags Common Rice;

13 bags D B White Beans;

10 tins White Lead;

30 kegs Syrup;

Bacon, Pork, Dried Apples, Lard, etc.

—ALSO—

CASE GOODS,

TO CLOSE INVOICE.

Roast Chicken, Currant Jellies, Jams, English Mustard, Starch, etc.

—ALSO—

BARLEY.

375 bags Brewers' Barley, now stored in the H. B. Co.'s Warehouse.

Samples can be seen at store.

J. A. McCREA, Auctioneer.

sel23

VICTORIA THEATRE.

GRAND CONCERT.

A CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will take place on

Wednesday Evening 25th inst

FOR THE

Benefit of the Royal Hospital, Victoria,

When Choice Selections from the greatest Masters will be performed, under the especial Patronage of

His Excellency the Governor & Family

and Capt. McKenzie, H. M. S. Bacchante.

VOCALISTS:

A YOUNG LADY AMATEUR,

MADAME BALAGNY,

MONS. FELIX,

AND

JR. WALTON, H. M. S. BACCHANTE.

Conductor, Mr. Maguire,

OF H. M. S. BACCHANTE,

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, \$2, Dress Circle,

\$1 10; Parquette, 51

—TICKETS to be had at Mr. SANDRIES, Government street, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen, and at the Bookstores.

sel23

VICTORIA OCTOBER RACE MEETING.

3d and 4th of October.

FIRST DAY.

TRIAL STAKES of \$10 each \$30 added; mile heats. Three years old, 8 & 9 lbs; Four years old, 9 & 10 lbs; five and upwards, 9 & 10 lbs; previous winners, 5 lbs extra.

MATCH \$100 aside, Black John and Soda Water.

VICTORIA HANDICAP of \$200 each, with \$20 added, \$25 forfeit, and \$50 only if declared within three days after the publication of the weights for horses of all denominations. Mile heats; the second horse to save his stake.

st 1b

Mr. DUNRE's Volunteer, (7 years)..... 8 9

Capt. Stuart's Gray Arrow, (7 years)..... 9 2

Mr. Robert's Silvertail, (6 years)..... 10 6

INN-KEEPERS' PLATE—\$5 each, \$50 added; mile heats, best three in five. Weight for age; winners of stakes of the value of \$100, 7 lbs extra; second horse to save his stake.

SECOND DAY.

BEACON HILL SWEETSTAKES of \$60 each, with \$20 added, \$25 forfeit, and only \$25 if declared; best three in five; to close by 6 P. M. on the 25th inst. Weight for age.

OFFICE—In the building formerly occupied by McDonald & Co., No. 8, Yates street, Victoria.

sel10 lm

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ASSAY OFFICE.

MARCHAND & CO., Respectfully announce to the public of

VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA that they have opened their new office for the

ASSAYING OF GOLD, SILVER,

COPPER, AND OTHER ORES,

And are now fully prepared to make all Assays entrusted to them with

Correctness and Care.

Returns made in from 3 to 6 hours in bar or coin at the option of the depositor.

M & CO. beg to refer to the following bankers:

Wells, Fargo & Co., Victoria.

McDonald & Co., Victoria.

Ladd & Tilton, Portland Oregon.

Davidson & May, San Francisco.

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco.

Parrott & Co., San Francisco.

Sather & Church, San Francisco.

Harris & Co., San Francisco.

Abel Guy & Co., San Francisco.

OFFICE—In the building formerly occupied by McDonald & Co., No. 8, Yates street, Victoria.

sel10 lm

YATES STREET OPPOSITE LANGLEY

BEING A PRACTICAL WATCHMA

KER and Jeweler, in all the branches, and having

had many years' experience at the business in Cali-

fornia, England, France and Germany, the under-

signed offers his services to Victorians, and the Col-

ony at large, warranting all work performed by him

to be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

A small but well selected assortment of

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks

HARPER TWELVETEETH'S SOAP

POWDER for Washing without Rubbing has

created an entire change and thoroughly revolution

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Friday Morning, Sept. 23, 1861.

ARRIVAL OF THE OTTER.

Late and Important News from the Mines

The steamer Otter arrived at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening from New Westminster with about forty passengers and at least \$75,000 gold dust.

Governor Douglas was at Hope, and was about making an appropriation for the Si-milkameen trail.

Willoughby and Hodge who owned in the discovery claim on Lowhee Creek, have arrived at Yale from Cariboo with \$13,000 each, the result of six weeks work. It is estimated that the claim will last for a long while, and that \$200,000 will be taken from it.

Kenny, sent hence to explore the coast route from North Bentinck Arm to Alexandria, has arrived at Beaver Lake. He reports a fine road the whole distance. Venables and McKenzie, employed by the Caribooites to explore the same route, have started. Much interest is manifested by the miners in the exploration, and nearly all subscribed liberally towards the object.

The report published here to the effect that Americans have monopolized the claims on Antler Creek, and refuse to give Englishmen work, is pronounced a fabrication. On the contrary, Englishmen own some of the richest claims on the creek, and laborers are in demand at eight dollars a day. The question of nationality is seldom introduced among the miners, and the utmost good feeling exists between all classes.

Messrs. Fellows and Way, packers, arrived on the Otter, are bound for Sonora, Mexico, with \$24,000 with which to buy animals. They will drive their train across the plains to Cariboo, and expect to reach Thompson River by the middle of May.

Judge Begbie has gone on to Antler Creek from the Forks of Quesnelle; but will return to the latter place and try the case of Marks vs. Barry & Adler—a suit brought to recover an alleged interest of plaintiff in the bridge across the North Fork of Quesnelle.

Prospectors are out in every direction in the Cariboo country, and rich strikes are reported every day. The headwaters of a large stream—supposed to be the Bear River, which empties into the Fraser forty miles above Fort George—have been reached. Prospects obtained at the headwaters are said to be very rich.

Abbott & Co., on Williams' Creek (three men) had taken from their claim \$95,000 up to Sept. 4th; Dawson & Co., on the same creek, have none nearly as well.

The largest nugget yet taken out in Brit- is Columbia was found in Willoughby's claim, on Great Lowhee. It weighs sixteen ounces, and having been secured by Mr. Nind, the Gold Commissioner, will be sent by him to the World's Fair for exhibition. In the claim adjoining Willoughby's, a nugget weighing ten ounces was picked up.

The following letter from our special correspondent at Cariboo will prove of interest to our readers:

ANTLER CREEK, August 30, 1861.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Lyon & Co., whose ground adjoins that of Montgomery & Co., just above the town, came on a rich lead yesterday, and obtained no less than 87 ounces from seven pans of dirt. They struck the bed-rock about 12 feet under the flat. This is the highest point on Antler Creek that has been found to contain the same rich deposits as the ground, below the town, and there is every reason to believe that the lead will be traced higher up, the flats and banks not having been half prospected. Several pieces in the above 87 ounces weigh from 20 to 40 dollars.

Miller & Co. have taken out 65 ounces from a crevice in their cañon claim, 22 ounces of which were washed from one pan.

A share in Abbott's claim on Williams' Creek has been sold to George Hendrick for \$8000.

The claims on Lowhee Gulch still hold out, and I hear from the owner of one of them that \$1000 a day to three men has been realized for several successive days.

The town at Antler is threatened with destruction, it being claimed by a miner named Patterson, who has already ground-sluiced half the road away. Altercations are constantly ensuing between the proprietors of houses and Patterson. The case has been before the Commissioner, and is, I believe, referred to Judge Begbie.

Fresh arrivals from the lower country are constantly coming in.

There are still a large number of men out prospecting, and Lightning Creek is rising rapidly into favor, although beyond the claims in the cañon I have not heard that anything very good has been found.

I start this morning to prospect on Swift River, and will write again on my return.

ARGUS.

P. S.—The news of the blowing up of the steamer Cariboo and that a battle had taken place at Manasses Junction, reached us yesterday in advance of the express, and caused much painful excitement on the creek. There are several Southern men here, and some animated discussions took place between them and the Northerners.

A.

AT NEZ PERCES.—Lieut. Byam, who disappeared from the flag-ship Bacchante shortly after her arrival here from England last spring, has been heard from at the Nez Perces mines, where he has turned "honest miner."

AUCTION.—At 11 o'clock, this a. m., Mr. McCrea will sell by auction at saleroom, Wharf street, rice, beans, white lead, syrup, provisions and apples. Also, case goods, and brewer's barley.

THE LOSS OF THE "PERSEVERE."—The loss of this vessel with her cargo is a severe blow to many of our merchants, who can ill afford, after the dull season through which we have just passed, to foot the bills of the uninsured goods aboard. The vessel is spoken of by those who ought to know as a rotten old tub that had been laid up for several years in San Francisco harbor, with the exception of one voyage she made to this port in the Spring of '59. She was then fortunate enough to return to San Francisco safely; but the fact that she had not been to sea from that time to the date of her leaving for this port on the voyage which has ended so disastrously, goes to prove that she was considered unseaworthy. Besides, we are informed that no insurance could be effected on the vessel at the Bay, her unfitness for sea being well known to all the companies. A month or two before she was put on the berth for this place, she was taken to a dry dock and "puttyed up," and then advertised as a "staunch brig." It really seems to us that the consignors of the lost goods acted with a recklessness anything but creditable, and utterly at variance with the duty which they owed to the consignees—whose agents they in fact were for the time being. It was the shippers' duty to know that the vessel was seaworthy before the goods were shipped, and if they failed to perform their trust, they deserve to suffer. It is a question in our mind (if it can be clearly established that the *Persevere* was notoriously unseaworthy, and that the consignors did or should have known it,) how far our merchants will be compelled to pay the bills for the goods that have gone down. If there is a reasonable show of success, we should like to see the question tested in a court of law; but if nothing can be gained in that direction, the consignors should be men enough—considering the moral if not legal responsibility which rests upon them—to bear at least a portion of the loss. A part of the cargo of the ship *Moonbeam*, from London, was on board the *Persevere*, but was covered by insurance.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.—A meeting of the new Board of Delegates of the Fire Department was held at the Deluge Engine house on Saturday evening last for the purpose of organizing. Mr. William Walls was called to the chair, and Mr. J. S. Drummond appointed secretary *pro tem*. The meeting then proceeded to an election for officers of the Fire Department, with the following result: President, David W. Higgins, of Tiger Engine Company No. 2; Secretary, James S. Drummond, of Deluge Engine Co. No. 1; Treasurer, Wm. Walls, of Hook and Ladder Company. The election in each case was unanimous, and the term of office is one year. After the appointment of Messrs. Melowinsky, Cushman, and Clink, as a committee to draw up rules and orders for the Board, and by-laws to govern the Fire Department, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

SALE OF PACK-ANIMALS.—On the 1st inst., at Beaver Lake (25 miles this side of Quesnelle City) Frank Way's pack train of fifty-eight mules and four horses was sold for \$14,000 cash, to three Cariboo traders. The animals had been running all summer between Yale and Lytton, and were in tolerably good condition when the sale was effected. Single animals have been sold at Cariboo as high as \$300 each.

BLASTING.—Some of the stores on Wharf street were subjected to a severe bombardment from Capt. Reid's lot on Wharf street, where men were employed in blasting rock, on Saturday last. A large rock went through the roof of one of the buildings and nearly killed half-a-dozen men, besides bursting a barrel of old Bourbon whisky in Roussett's warehouse. More care is required by the parties having charge of the blast.

The account of the loss of the *Persevere*, published by us on Saturday, was obtained from Capt. Lovejoy, of Utsalady, who, with Capt. Coupe, of Whidby Island, was at Neah Bay when the news of the disaster reached them, and at once proceeded to Tatoosh Island to render all possible assistance to the shipwrecked mariners.

STABBING ON THE BURNSIDE ROAD.—Yesterday afternoon a Fort Langley Indian was stabbed on the Burnsider road, two miles from town, by a Cowichan Indian with whom he had a quarrel. The wound was in the abdomen and will probably prove fatal. The perpetrator was arrested and the wounded man was also taken in charge by the Police.

"KAFFIR CHIEF."—This brig sailed yesterday for Nanaimo to take in a cargo of coal for San Francisco. The mate of the vessel has been appointed to the command.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A DOG.—On the 28th July an inquest was held on the body of Joseph Shepherd, the landlord of the Red Cow Tavern, Park-place, Mile-end Road, London. Roda Wren, the barmaid, stated that, on the afternoon of the 17th ult., a gentleman entered the bar-room and walked up to the counter with a mastiff. The deceased admired the dog and patted it on the head, when it suddenly snapped at him and bit him on the inner side of the left arm. The wound was dressed by a chemist, but next day caused great pain. Not long after this deceased became very violent, and had a dread of water. He barked like a dog several times, and imitated the growling of a cock. He died in a very incoherent manner. He said that Blondon was going through his feats, and imagined his room was wet and infested with various kinds of fish. He seemed to be much better when he was told the dog had been killed. He was a very nervous man, and sometimes was in bad health. Mr. Frederick Wright, of Cleveland street, Mile-end Road, stated that the deceased became very violent, and that it was necessary to have three or four persons to hold him down. They sent for a keeper, who brought

a straight jacket, but the deceased died as he was about to be put into it. A physician was of opinion that the bite of the dog, aided by the hot weather and the great dread of the patient, had produced a delirious fever, and the deceased, being a man of a highly nervous temperament, had sunk under the exhaustion. Dr. Edmonds dwelt upon the foolish notion that when a person had been bitten by a dog it should always be destroyed. If the dog had been preserved, and could be seen to be well, that would prevent much needless anxiety. The jury found "That deceased died from effects of delirious fever arising from the bite of a certain dog."

IMMIGRATION.—Advices from Carson City, dated 1st inst., says: "Emigrants are pouring in from the Plains every day. It is estimated the number coming across the Plains this season will reach 25,000 or 30,000. Indiana, Illinois and Iowa send the largest number."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Sept 21—Schr Lalla Rookh, Connor, Port Townsend

Sloop Red Jacket, Lewis, Port Townsend

Sloop John Thornton, Clark, Port Townsend

Sloop Fanny, Yankee, N W Coast of V I

Sept 22—Sloop Otter, Mouat, New Westminster

CLEARED.

Sept 21—Brig Kaffir Chief, Harper, Nanaimo

Sloop Cadboro, Howard, Nanaimo

Sloop Fanny, Yankee, N W Coast of V I

Sept 22—Schr Lalla Rookh, Connor, Port Townsend

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